

PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range—What is Going On in Our State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, steady.....	11 1-5
New Orleans, easy.....	11 1-8
Mobile, dull.....	10 13-16
Savannah, steady.....	10 7-8
Charleston, quiet.....	10 3-4
Wilmington, steady.....	10 3-4
Norfolk, steady.....	11 1-4
Baltimore, nominal.....	11 3-8
New York, quiet.....	12 20
Boston, quiet.....	11 25
Philadelphia, steady.....	11 45
Houston, easy.....	11 1-16
Augusta, steady.....	11 3-16
St. Louis, steady.....	11 1-16
Loisville, firm.....	11 3-8

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These prices represent the prices paid on wagons:	
Good middling.....	11
Strict middling.....	11
Middling.....	11
Good middling, tinged.....	11
Stains.....	9 to 10

Winthrop Teachers for Next Session.

Hock Hill, Special.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of Winthrop college the following teachers for the next session were appointed: J. W. Thomas, pedagogics, ethics, psychology; James P. Kinard, English language and literature; E. C. Coker, mathematics, physics and astronomy; T. O. Mabry, natural science; A. O. Bauer, director of music; Miss Alice E. Jones, Latin; Miss Alice M. Mandy, modern languages; Miss May A. Leonard, history; Miss M. G. Powell, reading and elocution; Miss E. S. Whaley, drawing and art; Mrs. A. W. Birdsell, domestic arts; Miss Alice Barrett, stenography, typewriting and bookkeeping; Miss C. A. Malligan, domestic science; Miss J. J. Whitlam, physical training; etc.; Miss M. F. Wickliffe, manual training; Dr. W. R. Gilliam, psychology and hygiene; Miss Mary G. Pope, assistant in mathematics; Miss Anna H. Lewis, assistant in English; Miss B. A. McMillan, assistant in English; Miss F. A. McCormick, assistant in natural sciences; Miss Fannie Watkins, assistant in mathematics; Miss Nettie Wyson, assistant in Latin; Miss Mary F. Dickson, assistant in English; Miss Fannie Evans, assistant in history; Miss Lora B. Able, assistant in domestic arts; Miss Lillie M. Ash, assistant in domestic science; Miss M. Anna Jones, vocal music; Miss E. C. Schmitt, assistant in piano; Miss S. S. Battle, assistant in piano; Miss S. M. Jenkins, assistant in piano; Miss Sarah Withers, principal of model school; Miss Lela A. Russell, instructor in model school; Miss A. A. Dunbar, instructor in model school; Miss Sarah I. Grant, instructor in model school; Miss Minnie Macfarlane, kindergarten; Miss Mary A. Leonard was granted a leave of absence and Mr. Clarence E. Johnson was chosen to fill the position for the coming season.

New Oil Co. Ready for Business.

Darlington, Special.—The stockholders of the South Atlantic Cotton Oil company, which in fact is a reorganization of the old Independent Cotton Oil company, of which Mr. Robert K. Darman was president until his failure about a year ago, have had a meeting, elected officers and outlined the work for the future. The various plants of the old company were sold here some time ago to the new stockholders for \$200,000. The meeting just held resulted in the election of F. D. Hunter of Simpsonville, Greenville county, as general manager and treasurer; C. B. Edwards of Darlington, Bright Williamson of Darlington, J. W. Norwood of Greenville, Henry Beist of Charleston, Thos. B. McAdams of New York and F. D. Hunter as a board of directors for the new company.

Pee Dee Presbytery.

Florence, Special.—The Pee Dee presbytery celebrated the 200th anniversary here Tuesday. The addresses made by the ministers present proved very instructive and interesting to the congregation here in telling them something of the history of their church. The remembrance sermon by Rev. H. M. Brown was especially instructive. He gave a brief history of the Pee Dee presbytery and the early Presbyterian churches of this section. There were a number of addresses besides this that were interesting and instructive.

Items of State News.

Allendale, Special.—Farmers throughout this country estimated the damage done crops by rainfall in the last 48 hours at 30 per cent. Hundreds of acres of cotton are washed up and under water. Weather still very unsettled.

Spartanburg, Special.—Contractor C. E. Teague, who shot and killed a negro Saturday night, was released on bond in the sum of \$1,000.

Bamberg, Special.—Severe hail storms and incessant rains here during the past 10 days have changed the unusually bright prospects for a good crop in this section into a serious condition. While the hail has only been in spots, it effected great damage wherever it struck. One farmer brought to Bamberg a stalk of cotton and one of corn, both apparently knive trimmed, for the cotton was shredded. Watermelons are in fair condition, but affected by too much rain.

SOUTH CAROLINA CROPS

Condition of South Carolina Crops for Week Ending Monday, June 11, 1906, as Given Out by the Department.

The weather was seasonable during the greater portion of the week with about a normal amount of sunshine, although widely varying conditions of cloudiness prevailed in different sections.

The average temperature was about normal in the northern and central portions of the State and was nearly three degrees above normal in the southern part. The heat was excessive on the 8th and on the 9th, when the maximum temperatures ranged from slightly above 90 to slightly above 100 degrees, the highest maximum for the week having been 102 degrees at Florence on the 8th. The night temperatures were generally about normal and ranged between 65 and 75 degrees, with an extreme minimum of 57 degrees at Heath Springs on the 5th.

The average precipitation for the week was about half the normal amount for the same period although widely separated localities had excessive rains owing to the occurrence of thunderstorms. A few stations reported no rain for the week. Rain was falling in the coast sections when the week ended while at the same time the interior of the State had clear to partly cloudy weather.

The week was free from high winds floods or hail storms.—J. W. Bauer, Section Director.

A Story of Horror.

Union, Special.—The story of the murder of Mose Hughes, the negro who late Thursday afternoon was found in Tyger river, his hands and feet bound together with ropes and body weighted down with rocks, grows in ghastliness as the details become better known. That well-known white men are concerned in the crime there seems little reason to doubt. Indeed, it is understood that one negro, John Sartor, Jr., says that he saw W. R. Gilliam, whose barn was burned on April 27, presumably by an incendiary, shoot Mose, which confirms the story that reached here from Carlisle that Mose was seen being carried wounded and bleeding to the river, where bound, he was thrown in. Whether he was dead or alive then, even the physician, who testified at the coroner's inquest, was unable to state positively, owing to the body being so decomposed when discovered. It is learned that last Saturday Mose came to visit his son, Clarence Hughes who is in jail charged with two other negroes, Berry Tucker and John Shumppert, with burning Gilliam's barn. When he reached the river Sunday returning it was so high he could not cross, so left his mule at Doe Stewart's, colored, and then crossed by way of the Seaboard Air Line bridge. It is said that he was there and there met by W. R. Gilliam and Douglass English, who sought to extract from him some information as to the fire. It is understood that that day or the preceding one, Gilliam had gotten some liquor from Chester, and that he had been drinking heavily before meeting Mose.

Miller Has Resigned.

Orangeburg, Special.—Tom Miller, president of the State college for negroes here, has resigned. The fact of Miller's resignation was reported here and Miller when seen stated that he had forwarded the letter of resignation to Governor Heyward and he did not care to make public its contents until the governor should do so. It is a matter of common knowledge that there have been differences in the faculty during the last session. Miller recommended to the board the discharge of two of the teachers, Lillian Mack and Louise B. Fordham, but at the recent meeting of the board in Columbia the two teachers were reelected. Miller's charges not being sustained. Miller's action in suspending one of the pupils was, however, sustained.

Negro Mute Killed by Train.

Union, Special.—About 7 o'clock Saturday morning Alice Hughes, a negro woman, was killed by freight train No. 54 going south, at the crossing seven miles below Union by J. C. Sartor's. Her body was horribly mangled. The woman was said to be on her way to work when the accident occurred. The coroner was notified, but saying he was unable to hold the inquest, Magistrate Johnson acted in his stead. The woman was deaf and dumb and the coroner's jury placed no blame on the railroad, the verdict being a simple statement of facts.

Mill Superintendent Loses Fingers.

Gaffney, Special.—B. A. Holmes, superintendent of the Irene Mills, was the victim of an unusually painful and serious accident while at work at the mill. As a result of the accident all the fingers on the right hand were severed, the thumb only remaining. The hand was caught in a picker the thousand blades of which soon cut it to pieces.

Palmetto Brevities.

Governor Heyward forwarded to Mr. V. A. White of Fountain Inn papers in the petition for an election on the question of a new county. These papers will be turned over to the surveyors.

Hon. Gaspar L. Toole of Aiken filed his pledge and formally entered the race for congress against Hon. J. O. Patterson.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

President Aull Announces Arrangements for Annual Meeting and Trip in July.

To the members of the South Carolina Press Association:

The annual meeting of the association at the Isle of Palms, which had been fixed for July 27-29, has been changed to July 17, 18, 19. This is done at the suggestion of Messrs. Riddick & Burns, the proprietors of the hotel, and after consultation with the members of the local press in Charleston. The reason for the change is that it develops after the date had been fixed that several excursion parties and other conventions were fixed for the same date at the Isle of Palms and the proprietors of the hotel felt that they could not give the press association the accommodations which they desired and that they could not change the other dates and they did not know of them when the meeting of the association was fixed for June 27-29. They did not insist on a change of date, but suggested it for the reason stated. The date now agreed upon, July 17, 18 and 19 was the only one which did not conflict with other engagements of my own and I trust that it will be agreeable and satisfactory to all the members of the press in this State.

The programme has already been printed and sent out and there will be no change in that except the change of the date.

I trust that every editor and publisher in the State will attend this meeting. An interesting programme has been arranged and the people of Charleston and the proprietors of the hotel intend to make it one of the best meetings of the association held in recent years.

I already have an invitation from the German Rifle Club asking the privilege of having charge of the association for a few hours during our meeting, so that the members may be taken to the Schmetzenplatz and there will be other social pleasures which will be at the disposal of the members.

In regard to the trip of the association this year, I can arrange to take the members to Providence via the Merchants' and Miners' line, but we will have to sail from Norfolk and in order to do so and get back by the end of the month, it will be necessary to leave Charleston at 5:10 p. m., on July 20, via the Coast Line, arriving in Norfolk at 1:00 p. m., July 21. This is not a satisfactory schedule from Charleston to Norfolk, but it seems to be the best. We would leave Norfolk at 6 p. m., the same day and arrive at Providence on Monday at 7 a. m., July 23. Returning to leave Providence at 6 p. m., on Friday, July 27, and arrive in Norfolk on Sunday, July 29.

This would give all the members an opportunity to reach home by Monday a. m., making the outing just about one week and giving them five days in the east.

From Providence we could easily run over to Boston and take a number of other side trips for a nominal cost including a visit to Newport the round trip costing only about 75 cents. Narragansett Pier is another famous resort on the New England coast, which could be made for \$2.00 for the round trip.

Those who desire to visit New York city could easily do so as the Providence line steamer leaves Providence at 7:45 p. m., arriving in New York early the following morning and returning leave New York at 6 p. m., arriving at Providence at 5 a. m., the next morning. The round trip will cost about \$5.00.

The round trip from Norfolk to Providence including state rooms and meals will cost \$15.00. This includes eight meals, probably 10 on the boat and two nights going and two nights returning.

I should think the whole trip including actual expenses and some side trips would not cost over \$30.00. Those who desire to go should let me know not later than the 25th, as it will take some time to arrange the details and plan and secure rates for a number of side trips.

Applications must be confined to bona fide members of the association and members of their immediate families.

I hope there will be no delay in advising me by those who desire to go. The trip will not be taken with less than 25 in the party.

E. H. AULL, President.

Will Dispense With Testimony.

Washington, Special.—Representative Babcock, of Wisconsin, received a letter from District Attorney Jerome, of New York, stating that Babcock's testimony will not be required before the grand jury in the pending insurance cases. He was asked some time ago by Jerome to throw some light on certain campaign contributions.

Changes in the University.

Columbia, Special.—The board of trustees of the University of South Carolina were in session. The greater part of the work related to changes from the college to the new university organization. There were various changes recommended which were acted upon. The board elected Prof. W. H. Hand as professor in the chair of secondary education and a new professor will be elected as assistant in the department of pedagogy.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE

The City of Baltimore Is Again Visited By Flames

FIN SHIPPING SUFFERS HEAVILY

Conflagration Proves the Most Serious Since the Great Fire of 1904, Entire Water Front Being Threatened for a Time and Three Sailors Perishing.

Baltimore, Special.—The fire that occurred at an early hour Wednesday morning on the water front was the greatest since the conflagration of 1904, involving a property loss of about \$1,000,000 and the sacrifice of three lives.

For a time the entire harbor front was threatened with destruction on the north side, the flames being with difficulty kept within the confines of the wharf of the Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company, and on the south side a stubborn battle being fought to prevent a wholesale destruction of property by fire spreading from the steamship Essex and six barges, which were burned.

Three members of the crew of the Essex perished and two are missing. It is believed that the missing men were burned to death or jumped overboard and were drowned. Known dead are:

Edward Atkinson, cabin assistant. John Costello, second steward. Manuel Odello, fireman.

Five other men were rescued with difficulty by the tug Mary, two of them narrowly escaping death from the flames or drowning, as they were forced to make flying leaps to the rescuing vessel from the deck of the Essex as the former boat pulled away from the burning steamer.

On the south side of the harbor the packing house of the Moore & Brady Company was damaged and the steamer Minnie Wheeler, of the Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Steamboat Company, and a cotton shed of the Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company were partially destroyed. They caught fire from the barges and the Essex when they floated across the harbor after being cut loose from their moorings. The steamer Essex arrived in port several nights ago and was half unloaded. She was lying alongside the south end of the wharf, and before word could be passed she caught fire and was towed out into the harbor, burning fiercely.

Six scows and barges that were also lying alongside the wharf were ignited at once and were soon completely destroyed. A number of them were towed out into midstream so as to prevent them from setting fire to adjoining property.

The barges and scows were loaded with cotton and resin, and the flames blazed fiercely, the heat from them being intense.

The Essex, which was valued at \$300,000, is a total wreck, as is the cargo on board valued at \$150,000.

The damage to the Savannah pier of the Merchants' & Miners' Transportation Company amounted to \$50,000.

The six barges belonging to the same company, loaded with cotton and resin, were, with their cargoes, valued at about \$200,000.

Shot Father for Burglar.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—Sam Lipe, of Baltimore, was shot through the right thigh by his son, Edward Lipe, Saturday night shortly after 12 o'clock and seriously injured. The father was taken for a burglar by the son and, by virtue of this mistake, came near losing his life. The wound will not prove fatal.

Kentucky Law Upheld.

Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The Kentucky Court of Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the State law of 1904 prohibiting co-education of the races in the schools of the Commonwealth. The court says the new law does not violate the bill of rights or the fourteenth amendment of the Federal constitution. The case will go on appeal to the higher court.

11 Blown Up Near Roanoke.

Roanoke, Va., Special.—While trying to remove the tamping from a hole in a rock where the dynamite had been placed to go off, an explosion occurred at the Bear-Wallace construction camp on the Tidewater Railroad fifteen miles west of Roanoke, blowing up 11 Roanokeans. Two men were killed outright and two more died just after reaching a hospital at Radford, Va. Two others are in a precarious condition, one suffering with a badly fractured skull and the other with ruptured intestines.

\$500,000 Fire in New York.

New York, Special.—Property valued at more than a half million dollars was destroyed, nearly a score of firemen injured, none fatally, and many persons forced to flee from their homes in scanty attire by fire in the block bounded by Berger and Brook avenues and One Hundred Forty-seventh and One Hundred Forty-eighth streets, the Bronx, early Tuesday.

Life Insurance Officials Arraigned.

New York, Special.—Frederick A. Burnham, former president of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, and George Burnham and Geo. D. Elridge, formerly vice president of that company, were arraigned on five indictments returned by the grand jury against each of them, charging forgery and grand larceny. Through their counsel they pleaded not guilty. The date for the trials has not been fixed.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS

What is Being Done Day by Day By the National House and Senate.

In the House.

With a very large proportion of the members present, due to the activity of the Republican and Democratic whips, the House passed a rule sending the railroad rate bill back to conference as asked for by the Senate, without even an expression of its wishes as to any of the amendments to the bill. The rule was debated for forty minutes. The leaders participated in the discussion, the Democrats taking the position that the time was opportune to concur in instructing the conferees as to the anti-pass amendment. Although the Democrats were aided by eight Republicans, they could not command votes enough to defeat the rule, which was adopted 184 to 99.

Mr. Dalzell Presents Rule.

When the House met, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, presented a rule from the committee on rules taking the railroad rate bill from the Speaker's table and sending it to conference as requested by the Senate.

Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, desired to offer an amendment, but with a shake of his head Mr. Dalzell refused permission.

Mr. Dalzell then moved the previous question, whereupon Mr. Williams demanded the yeas and nays, and the roll was called.

By a vote of 186 to 92, the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Dalzell explained the parliamentary status of the rate bill, stating that the Senate had amended the bill and that on the request of the House a conference between the two houses had been agreed to. Now the Senate has re-committed the bill to the conferees. The rule proposes to grant the request of the Senate for a further conference.

Mr. Williams' Amendment.

Mr. Williams, the minority leader, said that the House was pretty familiar with the rules by this time. If they wanted to be gagged, all they had to do was to vote for the rule. If they dared to express themselves on the great question involved in the rate bill, they would vote no. He said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Dalzell, had promised the House that it would have a chance to vote on the amendments, and now brings in a rule prohibiting an honest expression. Mr. Williams then read the amendment proposed to the rule as reported by Mr. Dalzell from the committee on rules:

"Provided, however, That the House conferees are instructed to concur in the Senate amendment declaring sleeping car companies to be common carriers; and are further instructed to insist upon exempting from the provision forbidding free passes of officials and employees of the railroads and their immediate families."

Statehood Report in Senate.

The conference report on the statehood bill was withdrawn from, and again presented to the Senate, the new report containing the compromise provision agreed upon by the conferees of the two houses. There was some discussion of the power of the conferees to withdraw the report, and the withdrawal was only permitted by a vote. The new report was not considered.

Much of the remainder of the day was devoted to the bill extending to 30 hours the time that live stock may be carried in transit without unloading. Senator Warren was in charge of the measure and he and a number of Senators debated it at length. During the discussion there was some reference to the proposed legislation for the regulation of packing houses, and Senator Lodge said the packers are standing in their own light in not inviting the most rigid inspection. The bill was passed.

The bill incorporating the Lake Erie & Ohio River Ship Canal was also discussed at some length, but its further consideration was postponed. A number of minor bills were passed.

One New State.

The Senate adopted without division the conference report on the statehood bill.

The report was debated by Senators Foraker, Bailey, Patterson, Money, Dubois, Morgan, Sionce, McComb and others. Several Democratic Senators intimated that the consolidation of Oklahoma and Indian Territory would injure to the advantage of the Republican party, and Mr. Money declared that such was the intent, and charged further that the legislation is influenced by sectionalism. He declared that one Western man is equal in all the qualities of manhood to five Eastern men.

Senator Dubois announced his intention to vote against the acceptance of the report because of the omission of the anti-polygamy provision inserted by the Senate, and in doing so he took occasion to review his own political experience in dealing with the Mormons, saying that he knew his stand on the question would result in his enforced retirement from the Senate.

The conference report upon the national quarantine bill was adopted by the Senate. As the bill had hitherto been accepted by the House, it will now go to the President.

Bad Richardson Dead.

Selma, Special.—Bud Richardson, the negro who was shot Saturday night by Miss Pearl Jones, the long distance telephone operator here while he was endeavoring to gain an entrance to the central office, for the purpose, as he confessed on his deathbed, of committing an assault, died at 9:40 o'clock Monday night. His accomplice is safe in jail.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES

JUNE TWENTY-FOURTH.

Topic—John Eliot, and Missions Among the Indians. 2 Tim. 2: 1-13.

A missionary is not only a "man sent," he is a man sending; he makes other missionaries, who will take his place. No life without hardness is a missionary life. It could be there would be no need of missionary lives. "This one thing I do" may be called the missionary's motto; only, the "one thing" includes all kinds of hard work.

There is only one "pathway to a throne" that is permanent, and that is labor for the kingdom of God.

Outline of Eliot's Life.

John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians, was born in England in 1604. After study in Cambridge University, he became assistant of the famous Rev. Thomas Hooker in his school, and was there converted.

He decided at once upon the ministry, and for freedom of conscience came to America, becoming pastor of the church at Roxbury, near Boston. He held this post for sixty years.

He grew interested in the Indians, and after long and patient study he mastered their very difficult language. He published a grammar of it, writing at the close "Prayers and pains, through faith, will do anything."

Eliot preached his first sermon to the Indians on October 28, 1648. It resulted in the firm conversion of the noble chief, Waban.

Many Indians were soon converted that a Christian town was built, named Nonantum. Eliot introduced husbandry and the mechanic arts.

Tall, of a powerful frame Eliot went far and wide preaching the gospel, fearlessly confronting hostile chiefs and infuriated Indian priests, reaching out to the borders of New Hampshire and Rhode Island.

His work was aided by Parliament and approved by Cromwell. A society "for the Propagation of the Gospel in New England" was founded in England.

In 1633 Eliot completed his great work, the translation of the entire Bible into the Indian language, which was followed by other books,—"Baxter's Practice of Piety," the Psalms in metre, and a primer of logic. Twelve towns of Christian Indians were established. In King Philip's war the work was greatly impeded, both whites and pagan Indians conceiving a dislike of the Christian Indians. Eliot himself being reproached and contemned. But on the coming of peace the work was gradually restored.

Eliot died, May 20, 1690, at the age of eighty-six, tolling for the Indians to the end. His last words were, "Welcome! Joy!"

A CHRISTIAN READING.

Alternate Topic for June 24: What and How Should a Christian Read? Phil. 4: 8.

There is no virtue in being "a great reader" unless what is read are great books.

How strange that one who would not take faith into his mouth will gladly take it into his brain!

A book-diet all fiction is as harmful as a food-diet all candy.

A good rule: at least fifteen minutes a day with some great book.

If great histories and biographies are to you "dry," your brain is "drying up."

Taste grows with what it feeds on. You can cultivate a taste for the best reading by reading only the best books.

EPWORTH LEAGUE LESSONS

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

Surprised People.—Matt. 7: 22, 23.

In nearly all the Scripture which speaks of the conditions and experiences of life beyond the grave there is reference to the surprise, and even amazement, which will fill men's minds when they discover just what the facts of the new life are. And this surprise will not come from the strangeness of the new experiences. It will grow out of the fact that, after all, eternal destinies have really been fixed by earthly deeds. The beliefs and conduct of to-day, to which we pay so little heed, are full of meaning for the infinite to-morrow.

We do not live with this mind. The righteous, in the parable of the last judgment, were mainly astonished at what seemed to them insignificant things, with nothing about them to show that they were to have eternal meaning, had won for them the blessing of the judge. And those on the left hand of the judgment throne were equally amazed. "When did these things happen?" is the incredulous question of either class. They had no memory of these events, which the Judge declared had been so big with eternal meaning. The righteous did not think their unselfish ministry was anything important; the unrighteous could not see that their self-centered lives on earth had made them blind to the presence of the Christ.

What does this mean? Are we all wrong in the method of our preparation for the future? Is faith of no effect, and has our trust in the mercy and love of God been unavailing? Will judgment depend on deeds, rather than on the attitude of the soul to God?

Yes, and no. At the beginning of all real service to man there is faith in God. Through all living there must be constant trust and constant dependence on God. But these are not substitutes for unselfishness, they are the means by which we reach it. If we do not attain the unselfish life, either our faith has been a mere form or we have not understood its meaning.

The sure way to provide for heaven is to live the heavenly life now. We shall still be surprised that such amazing gains come from such simple conduct, for we shall see in heaven's rewards more of the grace of God than of our own deservings.

Mourning Cards.

Cards may be sent in response to written messages of condolence. They are the size of the calling card, have mourning borders, and are enclosed in envelopes to it, also black-bordered. Stationery is not so heavily bordered as formerly.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 24.

Review of the Second Quarter.—Read Psalm xxvii.—Golden Text: John vii. 46.—Topic: Some Great Sayings of Jesus and Their Lessons.—Comments.

Lesson I. Topic: Counsel in character building. Place: The "Mount of Olives" near the temple of the east end of the Sea of Galilee. This lesson is a part of Christ's Sermon on the Mount. Men are known by their fruits: good trees bring forth good fruit; corrupt trees bring forth corrupt fruit: a profession of godliness is not sufficient.

II. Topic: The Lord's day. Place: In and near Capernaum. While Jesus and His disciples were walking through a field of grain on the Sabbath day the disciples plucked the grain and ate it to satisfy their hunger; the Pharisees found fault; Jesus justified their course by referring to David's act in eating the shew-bread, and to the priests who were obliged to work on the Sabbath; He healed a man with a withered hand; they would lift a sheep out of a pit on the Sabbath day, and a man is better than a sheep.

III. Topic: A great faith and a great Helper. Places: Capernaum; Nain. This miracle was performed soon after the Sermon on the Mount. A sick slave; the elders sent; the centurion's good deeds urged; Jesus went with them; friends are sent, and the centurion goes himself, to meet Jesus; Jesus says, I am not worthy. Trouble not yourself, speak the word only; Jesus says this is great faith, not found in Israel; the cure wrought at once. At Nain He met a funeral procession; a young man raised from the dead; fear fell on the people.

IV. Topic: Jesus: the sinner's friend. Place: In some town of Galilee, perhaps in Capernaum. Simon, a Pharisee, invited Jesus to dine; a woman—sinner, came in and washed, wiped, kissed and anointed His feet. Simon had failed to perform the common acts of hospitality, and Jesus now calls his attention to his coldness and lack of love; reproves him for being displeased with the woman; a parable; a question; a woman forgiven.

V. Topic: How to hear the word. Place: Near Capernaum, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. Jesus left Peter's house and the multitudes followed Him; spoke many things in parables; this was His first one; four kinds of ground represent four classes of people; many things caused unfruitfulness. We can, by God's help, cause the soil of our hearts to be changed.

VI. Topic: Problems of good and evil in the world. Place: Near Capernaum, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee. Jesus speaks another parable. Good seed is sown, but an enemy sowed tares. Both must grow together until the harvest. Jesus explains the parable in vs. 27-33. At the end of the world